

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P935 (B737)

A demineralizer is being used in a water purification system. How will accumulation of suspended solids in the demineralizer affect performance of the demineralizer?

- A. The rate of resin depletion will increase.
- B. The flow rate of water through the demineralizer will increase.
- C. The differential pressure across the demineralizer will decrease.
- D. The rate of unwanted ion removal from the system will decrease.

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P1035

A sudden increase in conductivity of water at the outlet of a demineralizer will result from...

- A. increased demineralizer flow rate
- B. reduced demineralizer inlet temperature
- C. reduced demineralizer inlet conductivity
- D. increased demineralizer effluent pressure

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P1535 (B1138)

A condensate demineralizer differential pressure (D/P) gauge indicates 4 psid at 50% flow. Over the next two days plant power changes have caused condensate flow to vary between 25% and 100%.

Which one of the following combinations of condensate flow and demineralizer D/P, observed during the power changes, indicates an increase in the accumulation of corrosion products in the demineralizer?

CONDENSATE <u>FLOW</u>	DEMINERALIZER <u>D/P (PSID)</u>
A. 100%	15.0
B. 75%	9.0
C. 60%	5.0
D. 25%	2.0

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P1736 (B1736)

A condensate demineralizer differential pressure (D/P) gauge indicates 6 psid at 50% flow rate. Which one of the following combinations of condensate flow and demineralizer D/P, observed later at various power levels over the next few days, indicates an increase in the accumulation of insoluble corrosion products in the demineralizer?

	CONDENSATE <u>FLOW</u>	DEMINERALIZER <u>D/P (PSID)</u>
A.	25%	1.5
B.	60%	8.5
C.	75%	16.5
D.	100%	23.5

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P2035 (B2039)

Which one of the following conditions will lead to channeling in a demineralizer?

- A. Suspended solids and insoluble particles forming a mat on the surface of the resin bed.
- B. A sudden 10°F decrease in the temperature of the influent to the demineralizer.
- C. Exhaustion of the resin bed due to high conductivity of the demineralizer influent.
- D. Operation of the demineralizer with influent flow rate at 10% below design flow rate.

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P2135 (B637)

High differential pressure in a demineralizer could be caused by all of the following except...

- A. resin exhaustion.
- B. resin overheating.
- C. crud buildup.
- D. high flow rate.

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P2235 (B2638)

A condensate demineralizer differential pressure (D/P) gauge indicates 4 psid at 50% flow rate. Which one of the following combinations of condensate flow and demineralizer D/P observed at various power levels indicates an increase in the accumulation of insoluble corrosion products in the demineralizer?

	CONDENSATE <u>FLOW</u>	DEMINERALIZER <u>D/P (PSID)</u>
A.	25%	1.0
B.	60%	6.5
C.	75%	9.0
D.	100%	15.5

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.01 [2.3/2.5]
QID: P2335 (B2338)

A condensate demineralizer differential pressure (D/P) gauge indicates 4.0 psid at 50% flow. Over the next two days plant power changes have caused condensate flow to vary between 25% and 100%.

Which one of the following combinations of condensate flow and demineralizer D/P, observed during the power changes, indicates an increased accumulation of corrosion products in the demineralizer?

	CONDENSATE <u>FLOW</u>	DEMINERALIZER <u>D/P (PSID)</u>
A.	100%	15.0
B.	75%	9.0
C.	40%	3.0
D.	25%	1.0

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P535 (B39)

Which one of the following is an indication of resin exhaustion in a demineralizer:

- A. An increase in suspended solids in the effluent
- B. A decrease in the flow rate through the demineralizer
- C. An increase in the conductivity of the effluent
- D. An increase in the differential pressure across the demineralizer

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P835 (B839)

The demineralization factor of a demineralizer can be expressed as...

- A. (Inlet Conductivity) - (Outlet Conductivity).
- B. (Outlet Conductivity) - (Inlet Conductivity).
- C. (Inlet Conductivity) \div (Outlet Conductivity).
- D. (Outlet Conductivity) \div (Inlet Conductivity).

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P936

The ion exchange efficiency of a condensate demineralizer is determined by performing a calculation using the...

- A. change in conductivity at the outlet of the demineralizer over a period of time.
- B. change in pH at the outlet of the demineralizer over a period of time.
- C. demineralizer inlet and outlet conductivity.
- D. demineralizer inlet and outlet pH.

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P1735

Which one of the following will be caused by exhausted demineralizer resin?

- A. Decreased demineralizer process water flow rate
- B. Decreased demineralizer influent conductivity
- C. Increased demineralizer differential pressure
- D. Decreased demineralizer decontamination factor

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P1835

The ion exchange efficiency of a condensate demineralizer can be determined by...

- A. sampling the inlet and outlet of the demineralizer to determine the change in conductivity.
- B. performing a calculation based on the ratio between the inlet pH divided by the outlet pH.
- C. sampling the inlet and outlet of the demineralizer to determine the difference in radioactivity.
- D. performing a calculation based on the change in differential pressure across the demineralizer.

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P2236

To determine the demineralization factor for a demineralizer, the parameters that must be monitored are inlet and outlet _____.

- A. pH
- B. conductivity
- C. suspended solids
- D. pressure

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P2735 (B2737)

What percentage of impurities is being removed from the water passing through an ion exchanger if the ion exchanger has a decontamination factor of 25?

- A. 99%
- B. 96%
- C. 88%
- D. 75%

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P3235 (B3238)

What percentage of ionic impurities is being removed from the water passing through an ion exchanger if the ion exchanger has a decontamination factor of 50?

- A. 98%
- B. 96%
- C. 75%
- D. 50%

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P3435 (B3437)

The decontamination factor (also called the demineralization factor) of a condensate demineralizer has just been determined to be 50, based on conductivity measurements.

If condensate having a conductivity of 20 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ is flowing into this demineralizer, which one of the following is the conductivity of the condensate at the outlet of the demineralizer?

- A. 0.4 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$
- B. 1.0 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$
- C. 4.0 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$
- D. 10.0 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.03 [2.2/2.5]
QID: P3636 (B3637)

The decontamination factor (or demineralization factor) of a condensate demineralizer has just been determined to be 10, based on conductivity measurements.

If condensate having a conductivity of 20 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ is flowing into this demineralizer, which one of the following is the conductivity of the condensate at the outlet of the demineralizer?

- A. 0.5 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$
- B. 2.0 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$
- C. 5.0 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$
- D. 10.0 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P635 (B2237)

How does demineralizer differential pressure indicate the condition of a demineralizer resin bed?

- A. Low differential pressure indicates flow blockage in the demineralizer.
- B. Low differential pressure indicates that the demineralizer resin bed is exhausted.
- C. High differential pressure indicates flow blockage in the demineralizer.
- D. High differential pressure indicates that the demineralizer resin bed is exhausted.

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P836 (B539)

A lower than expected differential pressure across a demineralizer is an indication of...

- A. depletion of the cation resin.
- B. channeling through the resin bed.
- C. improper resin regeneration.
- D. excessive accumulation of suspended solids.

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P1036 (B639)

As the operating time of a demineralizer resin bed increases, the differential pressure across the bed...

- A. increases due to depletion of resin sites.
- B. increases due to trapping of suspended solids.
- C. decreases due to gradual resin breakdown.
- D. decreases due to erosion of the resin sites.

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P1136

Which one of the following will cause a large pressure drop across a demineralizer that is in operation?

- A. Channeling of flow through the demineralizer
- B. Depletion and resultant swelling of resin beads
- C. Accumulation of suspended solids filtered by the resin beads
- D. Improper demineralizer venting after resin fill

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P1236

An indication that a demineralizer resin bed is clogged is a...

- A. large pressure drop across the bed.
- B. high flow rate through the bed.
- C. temperature rise in the effluent.
- D. large conductivity increase across the bed.

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P1537 (B1539)

A higher than expected differential pressure across an operating demineralizer will be caused by...

- A. depletion of the cation resin.
- B. channeling through the resin bed.
- C. insufficient resin backwash.
- D. decreased demineralizer outlet conductivity.

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.06 [2.1/2.5]
QID: P1836 (B337)

A demineralizer that is continuously exposed to flowing water with high concentrations of suspended solids will first develop an increase in the...

- A. conductivity at the demineralizer outlet.
- B. decontamination factor of the demineralizer.
- C. differential pressure across the demineralizer.
- D. pH at the demineralizer outlet.

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.08 [3.0/3.1]
QID: P1636 (B838)

Which one of the following, if processed through a demineralizer, will rapidly reduce the effectiveness of the demineralizer?

- A. Condensate
- B. Oily water
- C. Radioactive water
- D. Makeup water

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.08 [3.0/3.1]
QID: P2037

A power plant has been operating normally at 100% power for one month and with the same reactor coolant boron concentration for the last 24 hours.

Which one of the following changes associated with the in-service reactor coolant demineralizer will cause a reduction in reactor coolant boron concentration in the demineralizer effluent?

- A. Increase the temperature of the reactor coolant being processed from 95°F to 105°F.
- B. Decrease the temperature of the reactor coolant being processed from 105°F to 95°F.
- C. Increase the flow rate of reactor coolant being processed from 75 gpm to 100 gpm.
- D. Decrease the flow rate of reactor coolant being processed from 75 gpm to 50 gpm.

ANSWER: B.

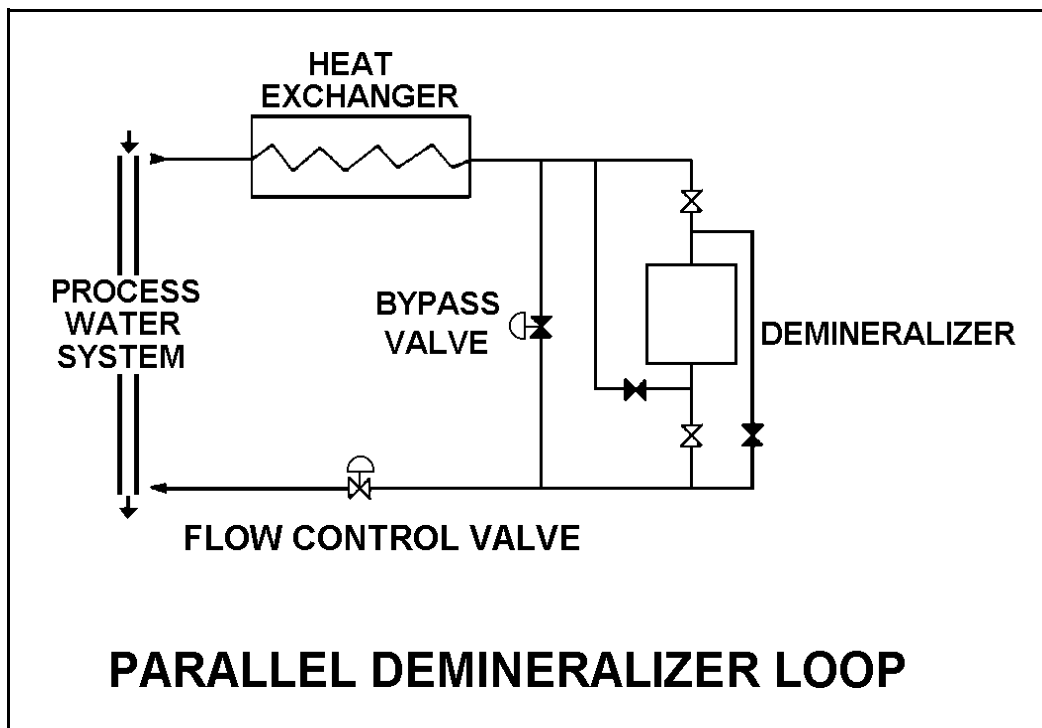
TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.08 [3.0/3.1]
QID: P2836 (B2138)

Refer to the drawing of a parallel demineralizer loop that is currently aligned for normal flow direction through the demineralizer (see figure below).

A minor seawater leak has occurred into the process water system, which is a closed system. Which one of the following will decrease the time required for the demineralizer loop to reduce the concentration of ionic impurities in the process water system?

- A. Reverse the flow direction through the demineralizer.
- B. Divert 50% of the loop flow to bypass the demineralizer.
- C. Increase the flow rate in the loop from 95 gpm to 105 gpm.
- D. Decrease the temperature in the loop from 110°F to 100°F.

ANSWER: C.



TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.08 [3.0/3.1]
QID: P2837

A PWR nuclear power plant has two identical mixed resin bed reactor coolant ion exchangers, A and B, which were each conditioned and placed in parallel service continuously for about two weeks with the plant at full power after a refueling outage. Then, ion exchanger A was isolated for standby use while ion exchanger B remained in service. After 10 months of continuous operation at full power, it is necessary to place ion exchanger A in service and isolate ion exchanger B.

Which one of the following describes why the effluent from ion exchanger A is initially drained to a collection facility prior to placing the ion exchanger in service?

- A. To avoid an undesired increase in reactor coolant pH.
- B. To avoid an undesired decrease in reactor coolant pH.
- C. To avoid an undesired increase in reactor coolant boron concentration.
- D. To avoid an undesired decrease in reactor coolant boron concentration.

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.08 [3.0/3.1]
QID: P2937 (N/A)

A plant has been operating normally at 100% power for one month and with the same reactor coolant boron concentration for the last 24 hours.

Which one of the following changes associated with an in-service reactor coolant demineralizer will cause an increase in reactor coolant boron concentration in the demineralizer effluent?

- A. Increase the temperature of the reactor coolant being processed from 95°F to 105°F.
- B. Decrease the temperature of the reactor coolant being processed from 105°F to 95°F.
- C. Increase the flow rate of reactor coolant being processed from 75 gpm to 100 gpm.
- D. Decrease the flow rate of reactor coolant being processed from 75 gpm to 50 gpm.

ANSWER: A.

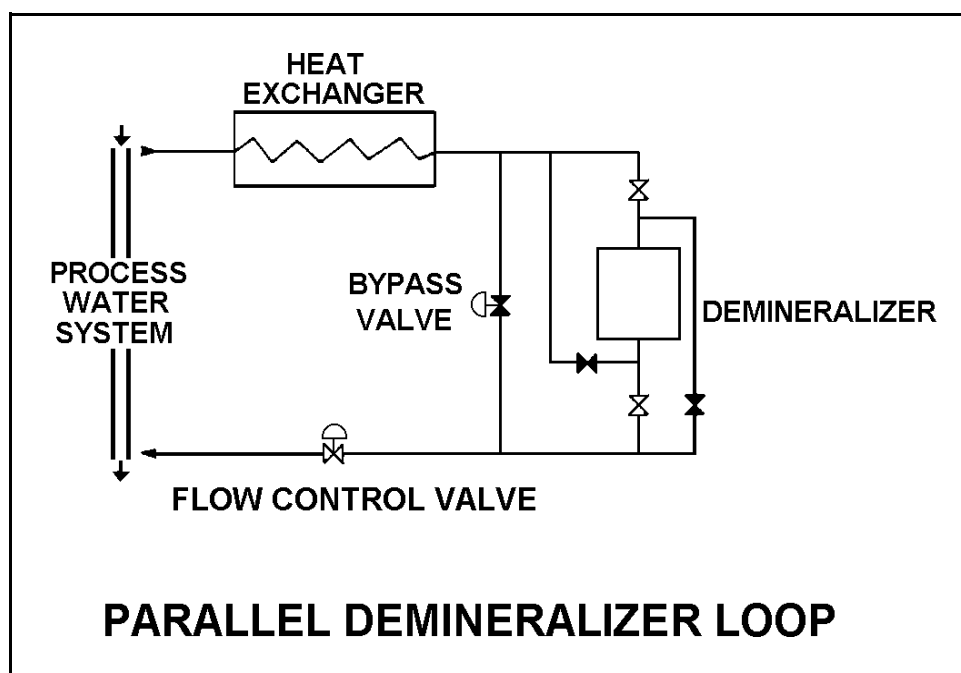
TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.09 [2.5/2.7]
QID: P3736 (B3739)

Refer to the drawing of a parallel demineralizer loop that is currently aligned for normal flow direction through the demineralizer (see figure below).

Which one of the following is most likely to cause a decrease in the demineralizer decontamination factor for ionic impurities?

- A. Divert 50% of the demineralizer loop flow to bypass the demineralizer.
- B. Decrease the process water system pressure from 125 psig to 75 psig.
- C. Decrease the flow rate in the demineralizer loop from 105 gpm to 65 gpm.
- D. Increase the temperature in the demineralizer loop from 140°F to 200°F.

ANSWER: D.



TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.09 [2.5/2.7]
QID: P34

What is the reason for bypassing a demineralizer due to high temperature?

- A. Resins expand and restrict flow through the demineralizer.
- B. Resins decompose and restrict flow through the demineralizer.
- C. Resins decompose and create preferential flowpaths through the demineralizer.
- D. Resins decompose and contaminate the system.

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.09 [2.5/2.7]
QID: P235 (B1838)

When a mixed-bed demineralizer resin is exhausted, the resin should be replaced or regenerated because...

- A. ions previously removed by the resin will be released into solution.
- B. the resin will fracture and possibly escape through the retention screens.
- C. particles previously filtered out of solution will be released.
- D. the resin will physically bond together, thereby causing a flow blockage.

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.09 [2.5/2.7]
QID: P236

A demineralizer that has been exposed to _____ should be bypassed because the resin beads may release unwanted ions.

- A. high flow
- B. low flow
- C. high temperature
- D. low temperature

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.09 [2.5/2.7]
QID: P2637 (B239)

A result of proper demineralizer operation on water with ionic impurities is that the exiting water will always have a...

- A. higher pH.
- B. lower pH.
- C. higher conductivity.
- D. lower conductivity.

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.11 [2.5/2.8]
QID: P35

In the event of a system crud burst, what adverse effect does the crud burst have on demineralizer operation?

- A. Increases pressure drop across the demineralizer
- B. Increases flow rate through the demineralizer
- C. Increases demineralizer outlet conductivity
- D. Increases demineralizer inlet pH

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.11 [2.5/2.8]
QID: P336

Prior to a scheduled plant shutdown, the reactor coolant system was chemically shocked to induce a crud burst. What effect will this have on the letdown purification demineralizers?

- A. Decreased radiation levels around the demineralizers
- B. Increased flow rate through the demineralizers
- C. Decreased demineralizer outlet conductivity
- D. Increased pressure drop across the demineralizers

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.11 [2.5/2.8]
QID: P1436

Prior to a scheduled plant shutdown, the reactor coolant system was chemically shocked to induce a crud burst. What effect will the crud burst have on the letdown purification demineralizers?

- A. Decreased demineralizer outlet conductivity
- B. Decreased pressure drop across the demineralizers
- C. Increased flow rate through the demineralizers
- D. Increased radiation levels around the demineralizers

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.11 [2.5/2.8]
QID: P2736 (N/A)

A nuclear power plant was operating at steady-state 100% power when the reactor coolant system experienced a large crud burst. Shortly afterward, the operators began to record parameters for the in-service coolant purification ion exchanger.

Assuming no additional operator actions, what trend will the recorded parameters show during the next few hours?

- A. Increasing flow rate through the ion exchanger
- B. Increasing pressure drop across the ion exchanger
- C. Increasing ion exchanger inlet water conductivity
- D. Increasing ion exchanger outlet water conductivity

ANSWER: B.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.11 [2.5/2.8]
QID: P3537

After 12 months of operation at 100% power, a reactor is shutdown with a plant cooldown in progress. An operator reports that the general area radiation levels around the operating shutdown cooling pumps have increased significantly since the cooldown started several hours ago.

Which one of the following is a typical cause of these indications, resulting from the cooldown?

- A. Increased radioactive tritium in the reactor coolant
- B. Increased radioactive nitrogen-16 in the reactor coolant
- C. Increased radioactive oxygen dissolved in the reactor coolant
- D. Increased radioactive corrosion products suspended in the reactor coolant

ANSWER: D.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.14 [2.4/2.6]
QID: P337

A reactor plant is operating at 70% steady-state power level when the temperature of the reactor coolant letdown passing through a boron-saturated mixed bed ion exchanger is decreased by 20°F.

As a result, the boron concentration in the effluent of the ion exchanger will _____ because the affinity of the ion exchanger for boron atoms has _____.

- A. decrease; increased
- B. decrease; decreased
- C. increase; increased
- D. increase; decreased

ANSWER: A.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.14 [2.4/2.6]
QID: P1335

A nuclear power plant is operating at 70% stable power level when the temperature of the reactor coolant letdown passing through a boron-saturated mixed bed ion exchanger is increased by 20°F.

As a result, the boron concentration in the effluent of the ion exchanger will _____ because the affinity of the ion exchanger for boron atoms has _____.

- A. decrease; decreased
- B. decrease; increased
- C. increase; decreased
- D. increase; increased

ANSWER: C.

TOPIC: 191007
KNOWLEDGE: K1.14 [2.4/2.6]
QID: P3337 (N/A)

Which one of the following indicates that a demineralizer receiving 75 gpm of reactor coolant is boron-saturated?

- A. The decontamination factor of the demineralizer is less than 1.0.
- B. The decontamination factor of the demineralizer is greater than 1.0.
- C. Following a reactor coolant temperature increase, demineralizer effluent boron concentration exceeds influent boron concentration.
- D. Following a reactor coolant temperature increase, demineralizer influent boron concentration exceeds effluent boron concentration.

ANSWER: C.